

pointed out above, but is clearly distinct. Mr. Zeledon's notes respecting it are as follows:—

“You will be agreeably surprised to learn that I have made a most unexpected discovery in the shape of a new *Carpodectes*. The bird is snowy white, except on the back and top of the head, where a faint wash of grey is to be seen, all the back of the neck being pure white, like the rest of the body. No traces of the grey tinge are present on any other part of the plumage. The bill is somewhat smaller, less swollen, and more curved than in *C. nitidus*, and of a yellow colour, with a black line along the culmen to the very tip; the feet are black, not plumbeous, as in the latter species; the dimensions are pretty much the same, excepting that the tail is rather shorter than in *C. nitidus*.

“There is but one specimen in my possession, which was obtained by my brother Juan at Pirris, on the south-western side of Costa Rica. It is a fine adult male, and was procured in May last.

“*C. nitidus* has been obtained only on the eastern side of the country; I am inclined therefore to believe that the present species is the western representative of the genus.

“I have named this charming bird *Carpodectes antoniæ*, after a dear sister whose death I mourn.”

III.—*On a new Species of Wryneck, discovered in Eastern Equatorial Africa by Dr. Emin Bey.* By Dr. G. HARTLAUB.

(Plate III.)

I HAVE the pleasure of introducing to my brother ornithologists a new species of the restricted genus *Iynx*, lately discovered by my excellent correspondent Dr. Emin Bey, which I propose to call

IYNX PULCHRICOLLIS, sp. nov. (Plate III.)

Supra in fundo griseo-rufescente maculis rarioribus, minutis, plus minusve triangularibus, postice cano marginatis, in collo postico fasciam longitudinalem irregularemque formantibus nigris ornata; pileo eodem modo fasciatim



J.G. Keulemans lith.

Hanhart imp.

LYNX PULCHRICOLLIS.

maculato; regione parotica dilute rufa; tectricibus alarum remigibusque tertiariis dorso concoloribus, primariis in pogonio externo nigro rufoque fasciatis, in interno nigris, dimidio basali ex parte rufo, nigricante subfasciato; mento, gutture, capitis collique lateribus pulchre albo nigroque fasciatis; macula suprapectoralis minore intense rufa; subcaudalibus læte rufis; subalaribus fulvis; abdomine subflavescenti-albido, confertim nigro striato; cauda rufescenti-brunnea, fasciis subangustis 7-8 nigris; uropygio et supracaudalibus dorso concoloribus, pulchre maculatis; rostro plumbeo-nigricante; pedibus plumbeis. Long. tot. circa 210 millim., culmen 16, alæ 94, caudæ 72, tarsi 20.

Lynx pulchricollis belongs to a singular little group of African Wrynecks, of which two other species of very similar appearance are known, *I. pectoralis*, Vig., from South Africa, and *I. æquatorialis*, Rüpp., from Abyssinia and Shoa. Both are rare in museums; but of the latter species there is a very fine male in the Bremen collection, and specimens of both sexes of *I. pectoralis* are in the Berlin Museum (*Krebs*, Caffraria), where I have compared them with my new species.

As to *I. æquatorialis* it will suffice to remark that the great extent of the rufous colour on the underparts, reaching from the chin to the abdomen, is quite sufficient to distinguish it from the new *I. pulchricollis*. Much nearer to it comes *I. pectoralis*. The principal differential characters between these two species are the following:—(1) In *I. pectoralis* the rufous guttural spot, in a gradually narrowing stripe, runs up to the chin, whereas in *I. pulchricollis* the whole fore neck (including the chin) shows very regular black and white fasciæ. (2) The under tail-coverts are deep rufous in *I. pulchricollis* and light fulvous in *I. pectoralis*. (3) The stripes on the abdomen are much broader and somewhat shorter in *I. pulchricollis*. (4) The beak is more slender and the culmen more curved in the latter species. (5) The bars of the tail are broader and much better defined in *I. pulchricollis* than in *I. pectoralis*. (6) The markings of the uropygium and the upper tail-coverts, nearly obsolete in *I. pectoralis*, are very elegant and conspicuous in *I. pulchricollis*.

(7) The form of the tail-feathers is different in the two species, these being much broader and more obtusely rounded at the tips in *I. pulchricollis*. (8) In *I. pectoralis* all the greater quills have very distinct and regular rufous spots or bars on their inner webs; in *I. pulchricollis* these spots are confined to the first quill; in the others the inner web is of a nearly uniform light rufous on its basal half, the bars being almost obsolete. (9) *I. pulchricollis* is altogether the larger bird.

There is no difference in the colour of the sexes of this species.

Dr. Emin Bey discovered this interesting bird in one of his excursions east of the Bar-el-Djebel. "All round Babira," he writes, "there is much cultivated ground, interspersed with groups of trees and fine park-like scenery. Here it was that this Wryneck, a pair of which I send, was observed early in the morning searching for ants. The birds are rather clumsy in their movements, awkwardly hopping about. They fly short distances only, the flight being undulatory. The note of the male is a repeated *dii-i*, which is answered by the female. They keep much on the ground. In rising they utter a sharp *zick*. Rare."

IV.—*Further Contributions to the Ornithology of Japan.*

By HENRY SEEBOHM.

I AM indebted to Capt. Blakiston for an opportunity of examining a case of birds from Japan containing some examples of very great interest. The order in which the species are placed in the subjoined notes upon this collection is that adopted by Messrs. Blakiston and Pryer in their article on the birds of Japan (*Ibis*, 1878, p. 209).

BRACHYRHAMPUS MARMORATUS.

A skin sent (No. 1269), labelled "*♂*, Hakodadi, May," appears to belong to this species. Its short tarsus, much shorter than the middle toe, and blackish plumage, marbled